

66505. CHENOPodium QUINOA Willd.
Chenopodiaceae. **Quinoa.**

From Lima, Peru. Seeds presented by A. H. Rosenfeld. Received March 24, 1926.

The native inhabitants of the highlands of western South America cultivate this plant for the sake of the seeds, which are creamy white and about three times as large as those of the common North American weed known as "goosefoot" (*Chenopodium album*). In pre-Columbian times this native cereal ranked in importance with the potato and corn. The plant is an abundant yielder and is harvested in early summer. The seeds are washed for about 24 hours in order to remove the bitter flavor, and the washed seeds are boiled and eaten in the same manner as rice.

For previous introduction see No. 55471.

66506. HIBISCUS DIVERSIFOLIUS Jacq.
Malvaceae.

From Wellington, New Zealand. Seeds presented by Llewelyn A. Jones. Received March 25, 1926.

A tall, hairy, rigidly upright, shrubby perennial with prickly stems, variable foliage, and yellow flowers with dark-red centers. Native to tropical Africa and the Pacific islands.

66507 to 66510. CITRUS spp. Ruta-
ceae.

From Algiers, Algeria. Bud sticks presented by Dr. L. Trabut, government botanist. Received March, 1926. Notes by Doctor Trabut.

66507. CITRUS LIMONIA Osbeck. Lemon.

A seedless variety from Algeria.

66508 to 66510. CITRUS SINENSIS (L.) Osbeck.
Sweet orange.

66508. Algiers navel. A handsome fruit of good quality.

66509. Matija navel. A seedling of the Algiers navel.

66510. Zatima. A native variety. The tree is prolific, with several of the branches bearing navel oranges of good quality. Season late.

66511 and 66512. CANNA spp. Can-
naceae. **Canna.**

From Haina, Dominican Republic. Seeds presented by Dr. R. Ciferri, director, Estación Agronómica de Haina. Received March 23, 1926. Notes by Doctor Ciferri.

Wild cannas.

66511. CANNA sp.

February 21, 1926. From El Limon, Dominican Republic. Found in sandy places.

66512. CANNA sp.

March 1, 1926. From Sanchez, Dominican Republic, where this canna is particularly abundant.

66513 to 66531.

From Stockholm, Sweden. Seeds presented by Dr. Robert E. Fries, director, botanic garden. Received March 30, 1926.

66513 to 66520. ASTRAGALUS spp. Fabaceae.
Milk vetch.

66513. ASTRAGALUS ALPINUS L.

A perennial plant with ascending stems about 8 inches high. Native to the alpine regions of central Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 64617.

66513 to 66531—Continued.

66514. ASTRAGALUS BOETICUS L.

An upright, often stout annual, with compound leaves usually composed of 9 to 15 pairs of narrow leaflets and 6 to 15 pale-yellow flowers in a crowded raceme. Native to the Mediterranean countries.

For previous introduction see No. 64619.

66515. ASTRAGALUS CICER L.

A European astragalus said to be valuable for forage. It is a perennial with prostrate or ascending stems.

For previous introduction see No. 64620.

66516. ASTRAGALUS DANICUS Retz.

A perennial leguminous plant, native to central Europe, with a branching rhizome, ascending stems a foot or less long, and blue or violet flowers.

66517. ASTRAGALUS FALCATUS Lam.

An upright perennial, nearly 2 feet high, with yellowish flowers in an elongated cluster. Native to southern Russia and Asia Minor.

For previous introduction see No. 35237.

66518. ASTRAGALUS FRIGIDUS (L.) A. Gray.

A perennial upright or ascending plant, entirely unbranched or with very few branches. Native to alpine slopes throughout northern Europe and Asia.

For previous introduction see No. 63979.

66519. ASTRAGALUS GALEGIFORMIS L.

A perennial, upright, slightly hairy plant, 1 to 3 feet high, native to southeastern Europe and Asia Minor.

For previous introduction see No. 63980.

66520. ASTRAGALUS GLYCYPHYLLOS L.

For previous introduction and description see No. 66441.

66521 to 66524. CREPIS spp. Cichoriaceae.

Introduced for genetic studies of the genus *Crepis*.

66521. CREPIS BLATTARIOIDES (L.) Vill.

A hairy perennial with large flower heads; native to central and western Europe.

66522. CREPIS RUBEA L.

An annual composite about a foot high with solitary red flowers. Native to southern Europe.

66523. CREPIS SIBIRICA L.

A hairy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, with a terminal cluster of bright-yellow flowers. Native to Asia Minor, Europe, and the Himalayas.

66524. CREPIS TECTORUM L.

An erect annual, native to dry places in southeastern Europe.

66525. INCARVILLEA COMPACTA Maxim. Big-
noniaceae.

A handsome hardy perennial, native to northwestern China, a foot or more high, with fleshy, mostly radical leaves and terminal clusters of purple flowers.

66526. LATHYRUS VERNUS FLACIDUS (Seringe)
Arcang. Fabaceae. **Spring bitter vetch.**

A leguminous perennial 1 to 2 feet high, with limp, very narrow leaves, and blue-violet flowers. Native to central and southern Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 40323.